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SUBJECT INDICATIONS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL VULNERABILITIES

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CPW Report No. 68 -- COMMUNIST CHINA

(Mar. 30 - Apr. 5, 1953)

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1. (1a) SOVIET ECONOMIC PENETRATION: Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 2) that Northeast plans were complete for harnessing the Liao Ho, with work scheduled to start "along Soviet lines" on the Hun Ho tributary. Peking asserted (Apr. 3) that "Ankang" had organized its management "along Soviet patterns." The Ministry of Education had transferred 25 technical teachers to "Ankang." Peking reported (Apr. 4) that a Chinese delegation was in Moscow to talk with Soviet railway officials on plans for joint Sino-Soviet railway transport.

2. (1b) MEMORY OF STALIN: Peking announced in numeral code (Mar. 31) that a film on Stalin would soon be ready. Wuhan stated (Mar. 31) that Chiangnan railway shop workers had learned progressive experiences "to commemorate Stalin," and added (Apr. 1) that Central-South cadres had read 5 to 10 times the stipulated Stalin funeral documents.

3. (1c) SOVIET SUPERIORITY: Peking in numeral code (Apr. 1) quoted a TASS report on superior Soviet photo techniques, and broadcast the Education Minister's talk on progress in Moscow schools. Peking in numeral code (Apr. 3) quoted the JEN MIN JIH PAO in praise of Soviet price reductions. Kunming reported (Apr. 5) that Chinese officials sent felicitations to Hungary on the anniversary of her "liberation by the USSR."

Peking announced in numeral code (Apr. 2) that cadres must link the masses with the Party and make the coming All-China Labor Conference a "school for Communism," stressing Sino-Soviet friendship and emulation of the USSR. Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 5) that a party of Chinese scientists was touring the USSR.

Peking stated in numeral code (Mar. 31) that Soviet experts had increased the number of proficient Marxist-Leninist professors in the People's University from 55 to 594. Peking said in numeral code (Mar. 31) that Soviet experts had arrived with the Forestry Minister to inspect preparations for afforestation along the Huang Ho in Ninghsia. Peking announced (Apr. 5) that 300 petroleum prospectors were busy in eastern Szechwan following instructions from Soviet expert Myevshev.

4. (2a) WAR BURDENS: Canton reported (Apr. 1) that 1,400 railway workers had organized a "Resist America-Aid Korea Volunteer Reserve Battalion." Wuhan said (Apr. 3) that RAAK officials met with Korea-bound railway workers to assure them of the growing strength of the RAAK drive. Tsinan announced (Mar. 31) that 10 Shantung volunteer doctors and nurses left for Korea. Peking (Apr. 3) reported departure of medical workers from Sian and Nanchang.

Shanghai announced (Mar. 31) that 90 East China women, after training, had been assigned to construction jobs. Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 5) that Tibetan women were engaged in Lhasa construction work. Wuhan reported (Mar. 30) that 3,700 local workers had completed summer uniforms for the Chinese People's Volunteers ahead of schedule. Chinchow (Mar. 30) said that Party cadres had urged Chinghsi Chemical Company workers to increase their quotas.

5. (2a) PEACE TALK: Peking (Apr. 2), Tsinan, Hefei, and Chungking (Apr. 3) reported support from all circles for the Chou, Kim, and Molotov statements on exchange of prisoners. Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 1) that the Moscow press featured Chou's statement, and added that "peaceful solution of international problems by the USSR" had placed the Eisenhower government in a dilemma.

Peking in numeral code (Apr. 5) quoted the Tientsin TA KUNG PAO as saying that the "fact that statements were issued separately by China, Korea, and the USSR proves the unity of the peace and democracy camp." Peking (Apr. 5) quoted a JEN MINH JIH PAO editorial as saying that if America desired peace she would have no excuse for refusing the new offer; that important concessions were made by

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the Communists for the sake of peace; that peace in Korea "should be attained along the lines laid down by the Molotov statement"; and that "different political systems can coexist in the world."

6. (2c) TRADE AND PRODUCTION PROBLEMS: Shanghai announced (Mar. 30) that bank loans were increased 68 percent last year to assist Shanghai trade and industry. Shanghai reported (Apr. 1) an order against "unlawful tapping of power lines to prevent undue lowering of power to regular users." Peking reported (Apr. 4) that a Czech trade delegation had arrived in Peking.

Peking (Apr. 1) announced a fixed ratio between acreages of cotton and food grains in order to "coordinate cotton production with the needs of the cotton textile industry." A JEN MIN JIH PAO article asserted that formerly cotton was imported from imperialist countries, but now China had her own textile industry and would produce her own cotton.

7. (3a) BASIC CONSTRUCTION: Tsitsihar announced (Mar. 31) that 6,000 City Engineering Bureau workers had been transferred to industrial projects. Tsinan stated (Apr. 1) that the Shantung Engineering Company had trained 1,800 construction workers. Chinchow reported (Apr. 1) that the Liaosi Labor Bureau had given first priority to the assuring of a labor supply for important construction projects.

Peking in numeral code (Mar. 31) reported that the National Forestry Conference had charged the lumbering industry with waste, and demanded an inventory of lumber resources to supply basic construction. Peking added (Apr. 2) that inspection teams had found 450 cases of negligence in Liaosi basic construction projects. Peking in numeral code (Apr. 5) announced that the Huainan Coal Administration had called a meeting to uncover the shortcomings that impeded basic construction. Peking asserted (Apr. 3) that 630,000 civilian workers had reported for work on various Huai River projects.

8. (3a) BUREAUCRATIC WEAKNESSES: Shanghai (Apr. 2) reported City Government discussion of the campaign against bureaucracy, dictatorship, and violation of discipline. Antung stated (Apr. 1) that the Liaotung Party Committee had ordered cadres to set up a more effective system for handling informers' letters. Peking said in numeral code (Apr. 3) that the Northeast Committee had started an investigation of bureaucracy, and ordered that letters were to be processed, "regardless of working hours, days off, or responsibilities."

Peking in numeral code (Mar. 30) reported sections of the Wuchang docks destroyed through failure of cadres to complete their work, and added (Apr. 3) that Ministry of Commerce inspection teams had discovered that some cadres knew nothing about cost accounting and were ideologically backward.

Chinchow (Apr. 3) charged that of 3,551 tons of ammonium sulfate fertilizer shipped to six hsien, only 1,273 tons got to low-level cooperatives, and 441 tons to farmers. Hofei charged (Apr. 1) that Shunan Hsien, Anhwei, cadres reported 90 mou plowed for spring sowing instead of the actual (number sown). Hofei added (Apr. 3) that only five major Anhwei industries fulfilled January and February quotas.

Chungking (Apr. 3) reported that cadres advertised 10,000 oxen for sale at a Mengtzu Hsien, Szechwan, trade fair, though only 794 were offered. Chungking charged (Apr. 4) that Wenching Colliery, Kweichow, cadres did not know how much should be produced nor how much actually was produced.

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9. (3b) MARRIAGE LAW: Peking said in numeral code (Mar. 30) that Marriage Law enforcement was confused in Wuhan. Cadres were unable to interpret the Law, did not hold meetings, and refused to train special cadres.

Peking stated in numeral code (Apr. 2) that the Supreme People's Procurator's Office had found that through misunderstanding of the Law, low-level cadres had terrified peasants and permitted "feudalistic and criminal elements" to cause disturbances. In the Changchow District, Honan, 21 deaths resulted.

Sian announced (Mar. 30) that Northwest cadres had been warned to implement the Law without interfering in family squabbles or family affairs. Sian added (Apr. 3) that in Nancheng some Marriage Law "model cases" had to be withdrawn from public scrutiny after a careful check of family relations.

Chinchow announced (Mar. 31) that Liaosi cadres had been told to coordinate Marriage Law implementation with farming. Chungking said (Apr. 1) that in Nanchung Hsien, Szechwan, mutual aid team leaders had taken over explanation of the Law to team members.

10. (3e) AGRICULTURAL REMOLDING: Mukden said (Mar. 30) that Northwest cadres had been ordered to correct "passivity among members" of mutual aid teams. Kunming reported (Mar. 31) that in Iliang Hsien, Yunnan, farmers requested no farm loans; yet, cooperatives could not collect for seed and pigs sold on credit. Chungking reported (Apr. 4) that Tsuchung Hsien, Szechwan, cadres failed to organize mutual aid teams because (leading) Party cadres convinced them that farmers no longer would welcome such organizations.

Antung announced (Apr. 2) that Sian Hsien, Liaotung, State mechanized farms were signing machine plowing contracts with cooperatives. Chungking said (Apr. 1) that when the Mu Ting-jen mutual aid team, Changshou Hsien, Szechwan, raised wages, members immediately increased their productive enthusiasm. Peking reported (Apr. 3) that in Anshan, workers were earning six times as much as farmers.

11. (4) AMERICAN IMPERIALISM: Peking asserted in numeral code (Mar. 31) that notorious Japanese war criminals, protected by America, were candidates for the Diet. Peking (Apr. 2) quoted Berlin accounts of reports from New York to show that the U.S. Army in Tokyo was training germ, chemical, and atomic warfare specialists.

Peking said in numeral code (Mar. 31) that the American clamor for using Asians to fight Asians worried the French, who suspected the United States of wanting to run the Vietnam War. The Indonesian paper MERDEKA was quoted as charging that the U.S. embargo policy and efforts to control rubber markets created a crisis among 7 million Indonesian rubber workers.

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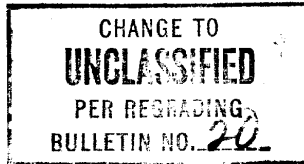
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SUMMARY

With the term "Ankang" (steel city) for the Anshan steel district now in daily use, it is admitted that the area has been reorganized "along Soviet patterns." At the same time, Soviet experts train oil prospectors for the Southwest, plan afforestation along the Huang Ho, and are credited with giving the People's University a thoroughly indoctrinated staff. The true status of China's transport, notably the much-discussed Chinese-Changchun Railway, is revealed in an announcement that a Chinese railway delegation is in Moscow arranging "joint Sino-Soviet rail transport," which means that the USSR will have full use of the system connecting Dairen and Port Arthur with Soviet cities.

The Resist America-Aid Korea drive still enlists Chinese railway technicians for Korea in great numbers, but recruitment of doctors, nurses, and medical workers apparently is becoming difficult. Suggestions that chemical factories increase quotas indicate also a scarcity of chemical supplies. The peace overtures of Chou, Kim, and Molotov receive considerable emphasis, with release of the three separate statements indicating "Communist unity." However, suspicion that Moscow originated the idea is strengthened by Peking's talk of peace along "lines laid down by Molotov," and claims that the peaceful solutions "of the USSR" have thrown the U.S. Government off balance.

In an attempt to replace cotton formerly imported from "imperialist nations," cotton acreage quotas are fixed, despite the obvious cuts in food production that will follow. Failures in the basic construction program still are more apparent than the gains. Claims of 630,000 new workers on the Huai River Project recall that only a week or two ago it was announced that a half million workers on the project were released for spring farming. The farm program also interferes with the Marriage Law implementation campaign.

One reason for dissatisfaction among farmers, apparent recently, is seen in a report that some workers now earn six times as much as farmers. Also, it is higher wages which arouse "increased enthusiasm for production" among certain mutual aid teams.

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